

(10) Then due west for approximately 2.0 miles following the southern boundary of Section 17, and continuing to U.S. Highway 101.

(11) Then following U.S. Highway 101 in a northwesterly direction to its intersection with Paraiso Road.

(12) Then south following Paraiso Road to the intersection with Clark Road.

(13) Then east-northeasterly along Clark Road for approximately 1,000 feet to its intersection with an unnamed light-duty road to the south.

(14) Then in a straight south-southeasterly line for approximately 1.9 miles to the line's intersection with the southeast corner of section 33, T18S, R6E (this line coincides with the unnamed light duty road for approximately 0.4 miles and then with the eastern boundaries of sections 29, 32 and 33, T18S, R6E, which mark this portion of the western boundary of the historical Arroyo Seco Land Grant).

(15) Then straight west along the southern boundary of section 33, T18S, R6E, to its southwest corner.

(16) Then due south following the eastern boundaries of Sections 5, 8, and 17, to Arroyo Seco Road.

(17) Then southwest in a straight line for approximately 1.0 mile to Bench Mark 673.

(18) Then west in a straight line for approximately 1.8 miles to Bench Mark 649.

(19) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 0.2 mile to the northeast corner of Section 23, T. 19 S., R. 5 E.

(20) Then west following the northern boundaries of Section 23 and 22 to the northwest corner of Section 22, T. 19 S., R. 5 E.

(21) Then south in a straight line for approximately 1.0 mile to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-131, 48 FR 16246, Apr. 15, 1983, as amended by T.D. TTB-49, 71 FR 34527, June 15, 2006]

§ 9.60 Shenandoah Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Shenandoah Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Shenandoah Valley viticultural

area are four U.S.G.S. Eastern United States 1:250,000 scale maps. The maps are titled: Roanoke (1971), Charlottesville (1956, with a revision in 1965), Cumberland (1956, revised 1969) and Baltimore (1957, revised 1978).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Shenandoah Valley Viticultural area is located in Frederick, Clarke, Warren, Shenandoah, Page, Rockingham, Augusta, Rockbridge, Botetourt, and Amherst Counties in Virginia, and Berkeley and Jefferson Counties in West Virginia. The boundaries are as follows:

(1) The boundary line starts at the point of the intersection of the Potomac River and the Virginia-West Virginia State line approximately eight miles east of Charlestown, West Virginia.

(2) Then the boundary proceeds southwesterly approximately 14.8 miles along the State line, which essentially follows the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains, to its intersection with the western border line of Clarke County, Virginia.

(3) Then the boundary continues approximately 13.8 miles southwesterly along the county line and the crest of the Blue Ridge to its intersection with the western boundary line of Warren County, Virginia.

(4) Then the boundary continues approximately 15 miles along the Warren County line to its intersection with the Skyline Drive.

(5) Then the boundary continues approximately 71 miles in a southwesterly direction along the Skyline Drive and the Blue Ridge to its intersection with the Blue Ridge Parkway.

(6) Then the boundary continues approximately 53 miles in a southeasterly direction along the Blue Ridge Parkway to its intersection with the James River.

(7) Then the boundary proceeds approximately 44 miles along the James River in a west-northwesterly direction to its intersection with the northwest boundary line of the Jefferson National Forest near Eagle Rock.

(8) Then the boundary proceeds approximately 10.5 miles in a northeasterly direction along the Jefferson National Forest line and along the crest of North Mountain to its intersection

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with the western boundary line of Rockbridge County.

(9) Then the boundary continues approximately 23 miles along the county line in the same northeasterly direction to its intersection with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

(10) Then the boundary continues approximately 23 miles along the railroad between the Great North Mountain and the Little North Mountain to its intersection with the southeastern boundary line of the George Washington National Forest at Buffalo Gap.

(11) Then the boundary continues approximately 81 miles northeasterly along the George Washington National Forest Line to the Vertical Control Station, (elevation 1883), on the crest of Little North Mountain approximately 3 miles west of Van Buren Furnace.

(12) Then the boundary line continues approximately 53 miles northeasterly along the crest of Little North Mountain to its intersection with the Potomac River in Fort Frederick State Park.

(13) Then the boundary continues approximately 47.4 miles southeasterly along the Potomac River to the beginning point at that River's intersection with the boundary line between West Virginia and Virginia.

[T.D. ATF-120, 47 FR 57698, Dec. 28, 1982, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5958, Feb. 27, 1987]

§ 9.61 El Dorado.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "El Dorado."

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved U.S.G.S. topographic maps (7.5 series; quadrangles) showing the boundaries of the El Dorado viticultural area, including quadrangles showing the area within the boundaries, are as follows:

- (1) "Pilot Hill, California," 1954 (photorevised 1973);
- (2) "Auburn, California," 1953 (photorevised 1973);
- (3) "Greenwood, California," 1949 (photorevised 1973);
- (4) "Georgetown, California," 1949 (photorevised 1973);
- (5) "Foresthill, California," 1949 (photorevised 1973);

(6) "Michigan Bluff, California," 1952 (photorevised 1973);

(7) "Tunnel Hill, California," 1950 (photorevised 1973);

(8) "Slate Mountain, California," 1950 (photorevised 1973);

(9) "Pollock Pines, California," 1950 (photorevised 1973);

(10) "Stump Spring, California," 1951 (photorevised 1973);

(11) "Caldor, California," 1951 (photorevised 1973);

(12) "Omo Ranch, California," 1952 (photorevised 1973);

(13) "Aukum, California," 1952 (photorevised 1973);

(14) "Fiddletown, California," 1949;

(15) "Latrobe, California," 1949 (photorevised 1973);

(16) "Shingle Springs, California," 1949;

(17) "Coloma, California," 1949 (photorevised 1973);

(18) "Garden Valley, California," 1949 (photorevised 1973);

(19) "Placerville, California," 1949 (photorevised 1973);

(20) "Camino, California," 1952 (photorevised 1973);

(21) "Sly Park, California," 1952 (photorevised 1973);

(c) *Boundaries.* The boundaries of the El Dorado viticultural area which is located in El Dorado County, California, are as follows:

(1) The beginning point of the boundaries is the intersection of the North Fork of the American River (also the boundary line between El Dorado and Placer Counties) and the township line "T. 11 N./T. 12 N." ("Pilot Hill" Quadrangle);

(2) Thence northeast along the North Fork of the American River to its divergence with the Middle Fork of the American River, continuing then, following the Middle Fork of the American River to its intersection with the Rubicon River which continues as the boundary line between El Dorado and Placer Counties ("Auburn," "Greenwood," "Georgetown," "Foresthill," and "Michigan Bluff" Quadrangles);

(3) Thence southeast along the Rubicon River to its intersection with the range line "R. 11 E./R. 12 E." ("Tunnel Hill" Quadrangle);

(4) Thence south along the range line through T. 13 N. and T. 12 N., to its